THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1857. Secretary Cobb will send in an appeal for Treatury note figures as soon as Congress organizes. A

The Democratic caucus selected Southern nominees for every offices where there were Southern aspirants.

Special Disputsh to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1857.

Southern men who conferred yesterday with Douglas consider his position rather as injudicious than one of determined hostility to the policy of Buchanar. He has been strongly urged not to forfeit his Southern affiliations, but to fortify himself by taking the lead as the Administration champion. Since this inducement ignores his position and prospects for reelection in Illinois, it is not much regarded. In some circles the belief prevails that other causes than Buch man's Kansas policy explain his present attitude toward the Ad ninistration.

The Senate will hold a caucae in the morning to reminate a President pro tempore. Vice-President Breckentifge is expected daily,

A portion of the Democracy desire to change most of the officers of the Senate, but the dissentients and Republicans can prevent proscription if ther snite.

Of 24 250 000 agres of the public demain voted to ten States and one Territory for railroads since 1850. nearly 22,000 000 of acres were granted by the last Congress, according to an official report. The Administration are checking anticipatory drafts made by the bureaus for various objects of expanditure, seeing that while the surplus is only a trifle ever \$6 000 000, the deposits in Sub Preasury smoont to \$9,000,000. Payments hereafter will be made according to actual wants.

The Democratic caucus last night mustered 113 votes. Jones of Tennessee presided, and Ruffia of North Carolina acted as Secretary. Mr. Orr of South Carolina was nominated by acclamation, on Phelps's motion, and the latter will probably be made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means The contest for the Clerkship was relieved by Allen's declaration for the Kansas policy of the Administration, which disembarrassed his supposed relation to Douglas. When the nomination for printer came up, much interest was exhibited. Smith of Virgin a proposed a resolution of delay for an investigation. Glancy Jones spoke of the services and contributions of certain persons, meaning Werdell, to the Democratic Committee. Clemeos of Virginis threw a bombshell into the camp by suggesting that improper advances had beep made by Wendell's friends. Glancy Jones replied, and C'emens rejoined that if Wendell did not use means himself, his friends did, which allegation parsed in silence.

Jones of Tennessee said he would not vote for Werdell if nominated. Being questioned as to whether he would indorse the action of the caucus, he snawered that if Wendell was to be nominated he would retire. Much excitement prevailed, and Stephens of Georgia said that while his inclinations were for Wendeil, he would not sustain him unless the imputations were refuted. On his motion the caucus adjourned till to morrow night. Efforts have been making all day to bring about a reconcilistion, but without effect. Cle nene says he will develop facts next caucus, and cannot be intimidated. If Banks's and S'eadman's forces unite Werdell can be besten. Attempts will be made for a new cardidate. The New York Democracy are exercised at losing everything so far, and claim the Printer or a division of the spoils. Croswell's name has been suggested as a compromise, but not

The Republican caucus reafficued the Philadelphia platform of 1856 substantially, and adjourned till to morrow morning without making any nomiustions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1857.

The troub'e smoog the Democrats about the election of Printer is increasing. Steadman's prospects are thought to be better than they have been. The Republicane will do all they can to defeat Banks of The South Side Democrat, whose position has been materially damaged by the nomination of a Virginian as Doorkeeper. Three officers of the House are thought erough for the South.

Robinson of Indians was defeated in caucus as a capdidate for Clerk, by being proved to have voted when in Congress against the Fugitive-Slave act. The Indiana Democrats in the House, it is said, will all support the Lecompton Constitution.

Col. Forney is here, and is very decided in his condemanation of the Lecompton Constitution. Senator Douglas also expresses himself very freely to the same purport.

The Republicans will probably nominate Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania for Speaker.

To the Associated Press
Washington, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.
The Democratic cancus was beld in the hall of the Heuse of Representatives, and was organized by the election of George W. Jones of Tennessee as Chairman; Mr. Ruffin of North Carolina and Mr. Phillips of Pennsylvania as Secretarier.
One hundred and fourteen members were present.
Mr. Phelps of Missouri, having previously withdraws, proposed Col. Orr for Speaker, who was unanimental regularies.

drawn, proposed Col. Orr for Speaker, who was unanimously nominated.

Two rominations for Clerk were then made—Mr. Allen of Illinois and Mr. Robinson of Indiana. The former was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 85 votes. Mr. Robinson received 29.

Mr. Glessbrenner was unanimously nominated for Secretary. Arms.

Mr. Glessbrenner was unanimonally nonmeated for Seigeant-a'-Arms.

The candidates for Deorkeeper were R. B. Hackney of Virginia, Geo. Woolridge of New-York, Peter Gorman of Maryland, and M. McKnew of the District of Columbia. On the second trial Mr. Hackney received the nomination, obtaining sixty-two votes.

The principal candidates for Postmaster were Mr. Cluckey of Georgia, W. A. Johnson of New-Jersey, and John M. Johnson of Virginia. Mr. Cluckey received a majority on the first ballot.

After these nominations were made the context for Printer to the House commenced, and it was clearly evident that a warm time was brewing.

evident that a warm time was brewing.

A resolution was offered by Wm. Smith of Virginia to postpone the election of Printer to some fature day.

A resolution was offered by Wm. Smith of Virginia to postpone the election of Printer to some fature day, in order to give members an opportunity to make some inquiries. He contended that it was a subject of too much importance to be disposed of in a moment; that there was too much money involved in it.

The resolution gave rise to considerable debate, which was participated in by Mr. Houston of Alabama, Mr. Florence of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Clemens of Virginia. He alleged that it had been stated and reised about the streets that improper indicances had been used to secure it, and that if that was the case members ought to know it.

Mr. Florence of Pennsylvania replied to him, and said there was no foundation for such reports.

At this stage of the proceedings, George W. Jones of Transessee, Chairman of the Causas, said that he desired to make a statement. He said that if Mr. Wencell was nominated by the Caucas, he would vote for lim. He was asked whether he would, but that if they attempted to nominate Wendell, he would leave the cancus. The excitement at this time was need intense. After a very animated and crediting debate, which was participated in by a large number of members, it became evident that nothing could be cone, and a motion was made to adjourn, to meet on Monday evening text, which was carried.

The Republican members held a caucas in the room

of the Committee of Commerce. Fifty one were present. A resolution was passed unanimously re-asserting the doctrines of the Philadelphia platform, when, without transacting further business, a motion was carried to adjourn until Monday meeting at 2 o'clock. A nouseation for Speaker will then be made. The Hon. G. A. Grow of Pennsylvaria is the most prominent candidate talked of, and it is believed will get the nomination. Many of the Republicans are in sver of making straight nominations for other of

Some oppose it.

Lerd Napier communicated officially to Gen. Case to day the object and purposes of Sir William Gore Ouseley's mission. Sir William will not leave for Central America until it is known where Walker lands, at d what disposition Nicaregua has made of the Yris

Ger. Robles has received nothing definite from He is looking for important dispatches or

the 11th inst.

The new patent rafety train for exploding mines, cannon, &c., was exhibited at the War Department t.-day. On Wednesday next its efficiency will be tested at the United States Arsenal.

The President's message will be sent in advance only to New York, Philadetchia, Baltimore and Richthe 11th inst.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior says tha

upward of \$61,000,000 in pensions have been paid out on account of Revolutionary services. The entra quantity of land donated for military services is

The back Mary C. Porter, before reported abandated, has been brought to auchorage off the Bur at Charleston by the ship R. H. Tacker, from Portamouth, N. H.

mouth, N. H.

The ship Mary Hammond has salled from New Orleans for Liverpool with a cargo of 3 000 bales cotton.

THE INDIANA SLAVE CASE.

THE INDIANA SLAVE CASE.

INDIANACLIS, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.

An immense crowd assembled in the Senate Chamber this morning to lear the decision of Judgo Wallece in the fugilive slave case. He decided that he could not traveree the decision of the Commissioner, and that the negro must be remanded back to slavery. The United States Marshal started in the evening with the record for Louiseille, where he will hand hum over the regro for Louisville, where he will hand him over to Dr. Vallancigham. The case against Dr. Vallan-digham was dismissed. The excitement caused by the ceclsien of Judge Wallaca was interse, and it was apprehended that the Marshal would experience con-siderable difficulty in endeavering to place the negro on board the cars. No attempt at rescue, however,

FX-PRESIDENT PIERCE NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857. Ex P ceident Pierce and wife are now on board th Trited States steam frigate Powbatan, which sails for Madeira this afternoon.

STRIKE ON THE CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD. CINCINNAIL, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.

The mechanics and workmen on the Central Obic The frechatics and workmen on the central Olico Read, in this city, on account of the non-payment of two menths' wages due them, made a strike to-day, stopping all the freight trains, and putting the locumentive attached to them in the engine-house. No parsonal violence, however, was attempted.

THE CASE OF DONNELLY. TRENTON, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.

The argument in the case of Donnelly was concluded o-cay. The Court will give an opinion next week.

SCHOOL-HOUSE BURNED IN PHILADEL PHIA.
PHIADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1857.
The Ringgold public school house on Eighth and
Fitzwater stricts, was destroyed by fire at an early
hour this morning. The walls only are left standing.
The loss is covered by insurance. The fire was the

work of incentiaries THE STEAMSHIP BOWMAN ASHORE. Long Branch, Dec. 6, 1857.

The screw steamer Bowman of Troy, from Norfolk, with a cargo of wheat bound to Now-York, is askere at Deal, breaking on. All basels were saved.

ashere at Deal, broadsids on. All bands were saved. The vessel is tight, and, possioly, may be got off SAILING OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER. NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.

The steamship Daniel Webster sailed at 8 o'clock this morning for Havans and Nox-York, with the California mails and ninety-four passengers, of whom sixty are for California. She connects with the North-

THE FLORIDA AT SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.
The United States Mail steamship Florida, 69 hours from New York, has arrived here.

CLOSING OF NAVIGATION ON THE ST.

LAWRENCE.

MONTREAL, L. C., Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.

The thermometer here to-day marks 8 deg. above zero. There is a good deal of ice if the St. Lawrence, and the last boat of the reason goes to Winter quarters

THE WEATHER. THE WEATHER.
Uties, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.
The weather here is not very cold, but it is scowing hard and an east wind is blowing.
Boston, Dec. 6, 1857.

It is mining hard here, and a strong wind is blowing from the south-east.)
Sr. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.
The weather bere this evening is mild, and there is a little snow fahing.
Wind westerly.
Boston, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.

The weather here to-day has been very cold. This afterneon there was a slight fall of snow. Dispatches from various points on Cape Cod report a similar state of the weather.

Buffalo, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857.

The weather here to day has been fine. This evaning the wind changed to the north-east, and it is grow

Oswego, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1857. Twenty wo vessels with grain are now at this end of the Welland canal, waiting for a wind to come on.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 5, 1857.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week et ding Dec. 4, were as follows:

Bry Geods. \$13,199 \$sitpeler. \$34,967 \$specie. \$149,692 Guinnies. \$34,967 \$specie. \$149,692 Guinnies. \$15,169 \$sitpeler. \$34,967 \$specie. \$19,802 Guinnies. \$1,190 \$specie. \$19,905 \$signer. \$40,101 Other articles. \$214,802

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 842; Reading Railroad, 264; Pennsylvania Fives, 842; Reading Railroad, 264; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39; Morris Canal, 48; Long Island Railroad, 10.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press. Washington, Friday, Dec. 4, 1857.
It is the general impression that no action will be taken on the Kansas question in the causa. Mem-

taken on the Kansas question in the canour. Members are disposed to wait the communication of the Message and the facts it may disclose.

Saon afterward, however, there will be, I learn, some discussion on the subject. The Hon. Mr. Jewett of Kentucky, and other prominent members of the Democratic party, will speak out their decided opposition to the Calhoun schedule. The Northern men, there, are not singular in the opinions they have expressed.

Judge Douglas still stands firm upon the ground he originally assumed. His interview with the President bas not had the effect to change the views he enter-tains on this question in common with Gov. Walker

A querum of both Houses is present. The Comm A quotum of both Houses is present. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has written to Mr. Town of Chicago, Illiaois, that from the moment a settler enters in person, on land open to precipion, with the animus memoris, or with the infention of availing himself of the privilege of the precipion, he is a settler. He is protected until he fails, on his part, to comply with the conditions of the law, and does any act in execution of that intention, he is a settler. He is protected until he fails, on his part, to comply with the conditions of the law. The following isbular statement shows the balances remaining in the Treasury, being the amount subject to draft on the first of the months mentioned:

Date of Report.

Returns to.

| Date of Report | Returns to | Jam. 1, 1877 | Dec. 27 1856 | 22,011,212 55 | Dec. 27 1856 | 22,011,212 55 | Dec. 27 1856 | 21,406 881 53 | Dec. 27 1856 | 21,406 881 53 | Dec. 27 1856 | 21,406 881 53 | Dec. 27 1857 | 24,477 12 52 | Dec. 27 1857 | Dec. 27 1857 | 24,477 12 52 | Dec. 27 1857 | Dec. 27 1857 | 24,477 12 52 | Dec. 27 1857 | Dec. 27 1857 | Dec. 27 1857 | 23 52,126 13 | Dec. 27 1857 |

to the payment on the public debt. If none of the debt had been redeemed, the balance at the beginning of the precent month would have been in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000. The receipts into the Treatmy have not been very much below the current payments for current expenses. They are at this time, as I have once before written you, nearly half a million a

week below the expenditures; yet it is the belief of efficers conversant with the subject, that this will be reversed, and in a short while the receipts will equal and exceed the expenditures.

FROM BOSTON.

Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 5, 1857. The official returns of votes at the State election have been published. Mr Banks received 60,407 votes; Gov. Gardner, 37 596; Mr. Beach, 31,760; Dr Swap, 213, and all others, 160. Mr. Banks receives the highest number of votes on his own ticket but Gov. Gardner is outrun some 200 or 360 votes by Mr Clifford, the caudidate for Attorney General. Mr. Clifford is, however, 21,132 votes behind Mr. Phillips, and his vote is about 75,000 less than it was last year. The Attorney-General's case resembles that of one of your ancient Governors, who said he came in by a unanimous vote, and went out by a unanimous vote.

Council, as before stated, consists of seven Republicans and one American; the Senate of three Democrats, three Americans and thirty-four Repub licans. Under the old majority rule only two Councilors and thirteen Senators would have been chosen, and none of the State officers. The vacancies would have been filled by the House and the Senators elect, in joint ballot, and the Senate would then have been unanimously Republican. It is better as it is. The only Senators who receive a majority of votes are Messrs. Upham and Ingalls of Essex, Earle, Field, Bailey and Allen of Worcester, Walk er of Hampden, Knight and Boyden of Hampshire Greene of Franklin, Cornell and Bliss of Bristol and Swift of Barnstable. Ten of the Senators elect

were members last year.
When the Senatorial Districts were formed, at the extra session last Summer, there was considerable complaint of their inequality. Middlesex Middlesex County, with a much larger population than Worcester, was allowed only the same number of Senators. The result of the voting shows that there was considerable reason for complaint. The num-ber of votes cast in the six M ddlesex districts is 23,071; in the six Worcester districts, 18,926—sofference sufficient to entitle Middlesex to one more Scrater than Worcester. The five Suffish Senators are elected by 14,633 votes—nearly 10,000 less than the six Middlesex Senators have. The average number required to elect is as follows,

District, where only 1,212 votes were east; the largest is the Second Middlesex District, where the number of votes was 4,311. This inequality is not likely to be, practically, a grievance of any great magnitude, and there are people who congratulate themselves that they have so little responsibility in the way of representation for the proceedings of

The opposition to Mr. Hall's election as Mayor has concentrated upon Mr. Frederick W. Lincoln, jr., a man of talent, respectability and integrity, whose strong point, as stated by his friends, is that he is a Boston boy, as if a Boston boy was any better than a Haverhal boy. Mr. Lincoln voted for Fre-men; in 1856, and for Gardner (as a "choice of evils") in 1-57. He is now supported by the Husker section of the community, including the Democrats. At the meeting held list evening in Fancuil Hall, to ratify his nomination, Mr. D. D. Kelly, a toisy nigger-hater, recommended Mr. Lincoln upon grounds which must deter many decent men from supporting him. Mr. Hall has received the indersement of a second City zens' Convention, which was got up to supersede the first, and which seems to have fallen into the hands of the Americans, who, it is supposed, will generally vote for Mr. Hall, in consideration of be ing allowed rather more than half the Aldermen upon his ticket. The election takes place a week from rext Monday, and the prospect is at present that Mr. Hall will be chosen.

One of your citizens, Henry L. Sutton by name has been tried for manufaughter in this city, and generously acquitted. Mr. Sutton came from New-York on a visit to his relations, and while with them in the neighborhood of Fort Hill, got into a quarrel and stabbed a man whose name, I think, was Don nelly. Having performed this feat he fled down Liverycol wharf. He was followed by one Hilton, Liverpool wharf. He was followed by one Hilton, a notorious shoulder-hitter, who called upon Sutton to stop, and without waiting for an answer to his sum more, dealt him a blow upon his head which shivered his stick in pieces. Upon this Sutton rushed upon Hilton with a dagger which he had concealed ut der his shaw, and stabbed him mortally. Sutton's counsel took the ground that the homicide was committed in self-defense, and the Jury acquitted on this ground. There was some evidence that when the stab was given, Hilton was preparing to inflict another blow with the remnant of his cane. Anothe witness, however, testified that he had turned and was retreating when the blow was struck. I sup-pose that the Jury took into consideration the fact that Sutton, having lived under the administration of Mayer Wood, had come to entertain somewhat lo ideas as to the value of human life, and that he came to Boston with a generous confidence in his heart that that city would prove itself no less lenient toward hemicides than the city he had left. It no doubt seemed hard to the Jury that a guest of their city should find his generous confidence misplaced, and so they allowed him to escape. As he is under bends to the amount of only \$200 for the assault on Donnelly, he will no doubt wholly escape. On the whole, you cannot say that we do not treat our cases, benefits he

guests hospitably. James S. Wiggin, a merchant of this city, was James S. Wiggin, a merchant of this city, was ejected from one of the cars of the Metropolitan Railroad yesterday for refusing to pay his fare. His reason for refusing was that be could not be accommodated with a seat. Mr. Wiggin proposes to enter a suit sgainst the road for ejecting him, and to test their right to demand pay while they refuse to provide accommodations. He is a man of wealth, I believe, and of great tenacity of purpose, as was made evident while he was in the Legislature, where he carried on a very violent opposition to the Maine Liquor Law. Probably the result of his suit will depend upon the amount of grievance which the depend upon the amount of grievance which the passengers have suffered by the neglect of the Rail-road to provide a sufficiency of seats. Cur Senators and Representatives have left for

Washington. The delegation in the House, as it now stands, is an improvement on the old one-Messrs. Theyer and Dawes being far better men than De Witt and Trafton But when Mr. Banks

leaves and his successor is elected, I fear we shall make no better show than we did hast year.

Herace Mann is in town. Tickner & Fields will publish; in a few days, a nice little book or Kitchen Economy, by Mrs. Mann.

Gilbert.

SENATOR BUTLER'S SUCCESSOR-WHERE DOES HE STAND! From The Columbia (S. C.) Times, Dec. 1. The third ballot by the General Assembly yesterday resulted in the election of Gen. J. II. Hammond to that position. The following is the ballot:

We publish from The Charleston Mercury the for lowing:

"Massux, Foircas: My name has been mentioned in the newspapers in connection with the appearating election of United States Senator, and I have myself received many communications on the subject. It is, perhaps, proper that I should make public my determination not to be a candidate. I have nover bad much practical experience of public service, and for the last thirteen years—which have computed the prime of my infe—I have lived in complete retirement, devoted to agricultural purmuits, and wholly neglectful of political studies and cut restraints. To commence, as it would be, a political career at 55 years of see, is impossible to me. I have never, at any time, desired a seat in the Senate but to consert to go there now, if elected, would be to sare to due a great impattor to the State, and the greatest violence in your inclinations, as well as injury to all my interests.

310, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

"J. H. Hammono"

"J. H. HAMMOND"

In correquence of the above letter, published just previous to the meeting of the Legislature, we had been led to suppose the Senator elect would not be run, and the movement which has resulted in his eleclen that we are not informed as to the principles upon which the election turned. ntic statement may be made as to the ome auth pelicy he will pursue, or the party who have elected him. We suppose that a feeling against acting with

the general Democratic party of the Union had much to do with it, and also a feeling against the administration in relation to Kansas, but as we have never seen any decomment of any kind from Governor Hammond committing him, and as he has not taken part in any committing him and as he has not taken part in any public matter since he was sent to the Nashville Convention, we really are without knowledge as the principles. He refused to a tend the second meeting of the Nashville Convention, and it was said because the Nashville Convention and it was said because he had charged from being a very ultra secessionist to an open and unqualified co-operationist, but even of this we know nothing certain.

A COMMODORE IN A STATE OF WRATH.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In your paper of the 5th of Oct last I fied in a letter from "Our Own Cor. espondent" dated Sept 4th

"The brave Commodore de Brissot, who displayed so mecourage in taking from the churches in Grands the sac cresses and scormental cups, is still boarding at a hotel credit," &c. The whole article coppied above is a base tissue of feebood as I intend to prove not by the friend of Geol

Walkers but by Citizens of Granada now living in the city of New York who were shut up in Granada durirg the seige so well conducted by Genl Hennigsen-Wil you be pleased to furnish me with your Correspondents name as I intend to prosecute for slauder if I have to leave my business and visit New York-Your Respectfully Julies DE BRISSOT.
P S. Address J & Brissot Greytown Care of E

Stevens St Nicholas Hetel Greytown, Nov. 17, 1857.

Reply.

We are, on principle, opposed to secret diplomacy, and cannot think of conducting a correspondence with a gentleman of such distinction as Commodore de Brissot in the hidden manner required by the mails. He will therefore, allow us to adopt the more dignified and worthy course of addressing him in all the pub

licity of our columns. We trust this gallant officer will not take the trouble to come to New-York to disprove the charges of which be complairs It would be a great pity that he should leave his little business at Greytown and travel so great a distance for such a purpose. But that such a painful necessity may be altegether obviated, we proceed to retract every one of the points of our cor respondent's statement, which the Commodore so esergetically repe's, viz: 1 We cheerfully admit that the Commodore is not brave as our correspondent alleged; 2. he did not display so much courage in removing the sacred vessels of the churches and putting them beyond darger of sacrilege and robbery; 3 he is not boarding at a hotel on credit, but has no doubt paid his beard for several years in advance.

-We believe this covers all the objectionable impu tations, and, in the hope that it may prove perfectly satisfactory to the eminest naval officer whom we have the honer to address, we beg to offer him in conclusion the assurance of our most distinguished consideration. &c. &c.

THE TIMES IN IOWA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CLATTON Co , Iowa, Nov. 26, 1857. The Mississippi closed in on the night of Thursday, 9th, and persons crossed the next morning. Wednes day, the 25th, thermometer 150 below zero; good sleighing. In Minnerote, 100 miles north-west from this place, snow one foot deep and thermometer, 25th inst , 36° below zero. Crops have been excellent, and not all yet gathered. Wheat is selling at 37 to 44 cents; corn, 25 cents; oats, 25 cents; pork, 6 cents beef, 3 to 6 cents; veniron, 6 cents; potatoes 40 cents, and money 5 per cent a month up to any price you choose to ask. Farmers in this vicinity are all riol lazy and perfectly indifferent whether they sell any thing or not. There is no finer land in this world than

ADDRESS OF THE AMERICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

this section of Iowa.

BROTHERS: Your a ble efforts on Tuesday last in favor of City Reform have been crowned with a signal success, and are duly appreciated by every high toned citizen of our proud metropolis For this we claim no new party triumph, and least of all, a party reward. The unfaithful Caief Megistrate who dismissed from office 500 American policemen to propitiate the favo and secure the support of the Dead Rabbits, Barglars Garreters, and the ignorant and corrupt herds of the city, has been hurled from power, and an honest and capable man placed in his official chair. So may it ever be. To lead in a thorough City Reform, to place horest and capable men in every department, from the highest to the lowest, and restore the City Govern ment to its former dignity and purity, is a noble and patriotic mission, worthy the united efforts of scially should it b sil good citizens, and especially should it be
the mission of the American party. That our
motives shall not be misconstrued, or our patrotism
called into question, let us declare our readiness, in
and for all city matters, to direct our undivided energics to the achievement of this noble work, and that
we will continue to select from our own or other parties men for office of such high and unquestionable
integrity and fitness that every thief in any way connected with the City Government shall tremble at the
very mention of their names.

To the party leaders—City, State or National—who
cannot see the welfare of our city, or even the glory

osnot see the welfare of our city, or even the glory of the Republic, except in the triamph of a corrupt party leader, relying on agrarian dectrines and misdirected alien sympathies—we say, in the language of Paul Jones, that the American Party "has only just

'aul Jores, that the Administration of the President of Egun to fight."

December 5, 1157.

P. C. WAGNER. Vice Presidents.

COENELIUS H. WHITAKER, Secretaries.

JOHN L. NOYES,

FROM HAVANA. - The United States Mail steamship Cahawba, J. D. Bullech, commander, from New-Or leans via Havana, arrived early yesterday moraing having left the latter place on the 1st inst. From He vana nothing of particular interest offers itself. The stock of sugars has declined to 140,000 boxes; prices less. Freights a little more in demand, but no inqui ries for large westels. Exchange-London, 11 to 11 premium; New-York, 5 to 6, short sight, premium nited States gold coin, 41 premium. The Cahawbe experienced vary heavy weather from New-Orleans t Havans-in fact, almost the entire passage. Dec. lat. 38° 28', lon. 73° 52', exchanged signals with ship Maid of Orleans, bound north.

A MILLIONAIRE WORKING FOR TWELVE SHILLING a WEEK AND LIVING AS A PAUPER.—A recent foreign arrival brought us the intelligence that the great Ec glish militarire, Morrison, worth twenty millions dollars, had died. The following extract from a lette in The Boston Post shows how little benefit he pe

mitted bimself to receive from all his wealth: "Mr. Merrison retired from active business sav years since, without withdrawing his capital from the mercantile house, and though managing his vast final himself up to the time of his death with all the says of mercathis house, and though managing it was himself up to the tind of his death with all the sag soilty of earlier days, he has for the last three years been porcessed with the idea that he should come to want. More than two years ago he commenced doing dayshor upon a farm held by one of his tenasts, for which he received twelve shillings a week, and this he continued up to the time of his illness. For the last eighteen months he had been a regular applicant for relief to the parish, assembling twice a week with the town pangers at the door of the 'Union,' and received with each one of them his two shillings and a quanter loaf. His friends have indulged him in these fancies on the ground that it was the best choice of two evils. The truth is, money was his god, and the idea became at last too great for him, and broke him down. And yet he is said to have made a most judicious will and his investments up to the last are characterized by great good sense. The probate duty on his will exceeds £ 100,000."

AMERICANS ADROAD.-The following is a list Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Nov. 12 to Nov. 19, 1857:

P. C. Biercan, J. L. Rhrades, John J. Glibbons, N. S. Hant, G. M. Robirson, Capt. Thayer, A. W. Brette, R. S. Miller, A. S. Waits, S. Johnson, Jr., Mass.; S. G. Thayer, N. Southworth, Waits, S. Johnson, Jr., Mass.; S. G. Thayer, N. Southworth, Wits, Mayo, L. R. Franche, Penn; Dr. S. S. Mulford, Dr. J. H. Worthington, G. E. Strape, Maryland, W. E. Johnston, Chio.

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEL-

WRITING AND PRINTING MACHINE. - We have been permitted to examine as invention which peculiarly interesting and serviceable to all cennected with letters and the circulation of information. It is modestly styled a "Printing machine," and is intended to supply the place of the Merchant Copying Apparatus, the reporter setenography, and to relieve authors and copyists from that laborious em ployment with the pen, which so seriously interferes with the rapid transmission of ideas. The machine in its present form is compact and ornamental, easily moved, conveniently managed, and commending itsal by its simplicity and remarkable results to the atten tion of literary and commercial men. Its action is by mears of keys moved after the principle of the pian forte, and the author or copyist seated beside it can by a little practice, print upon a letter sheet the matter which his thought dictates almost as rapidly as the ideas suggest themselves. Two copies are struck of simultaneously, so that the merchant has his duplicate letter, the editor his "copy," the author his manuscripts, the divice his sermon, in print before it has passed beyond his own vision. Once let this invention become generally known and in use, and there is hardly any limit to which its ramifications may not extend For this useful instrument we are indebted to the genius of a young gentleman whose social position and talents are of the highest order, Mr. S. W. Francis, of this

The machine is at present at the shop of Mr. Beau n ont. No. 12 Frankfort street, where it may be seen by parties interested in such matters.

UMBRELLAS.-The great body of inventors our country contains are perpetually on the look-out for whatever suggestions may be offered to stimulate their inventive faculties in pursuit of some new and useful object. There have been memorable illustrations of this fact. Some two years ago a prize was effered for the production of a machine for simultane cusiy sawing two sides of a block of marble to a tape end. A multitude of machines were immediately com menced, many of which were entirely successful, and about forty of them were patented. Later at il it was suggested that the corn crop of this country cost four milions of dollars merely to husk it, and the idea was held out that an ample fortune was in store for any ingenious mird capable of producing a cheap and simple corn busker. It was a new idea, and it ran the gauntlet of all the new papers in a very few months. Numerous inventors immediately undertook to grapple with the difficulty, and the want was forthwith supplied. Corn busking may now be done by machinery. And thus it is with whatever new idea of practical

value that may be presented to the ingenious body of men who constitute so large a portion of the great industrial community. Every one knows how suddenly the sewing-machine has started up into importance In to br such of industry has it been fourd more useful then in the manufacture of umbrellas, as in forming covers out of numerous pieces of cloth, a very grea amount of sewing is required. But it is the object of this ertic'e to suggest to American inventors that in the menufacturing of umbrellas there is a want still ussupplied, certain to afford a bountiful remaneration to the successful author of the machine. We need loom to weave umb-cllas in one complete piece of clo h, thus dispersing with the sewing machines, and saving the less of material occasioned by cutting it into the numerous small pieces which now go to make up the umbrella. The task cannot be a difficult one, as we slready have looms for wearing articles which are not essentially discludiar-stockings nightcaps, grain-bags, &c. It is unrecessary to go into statistics showing the extent to which umbrellas are manufactured, lost destroyed and stolen.

It may be known, however, that they are made by millions and that large quantities are imported. A successful loom of this kind would be a decided hit for the inventor. The foreign patent would be extremely valuable a'so. A'most as valuable would be any im proven cut in umbrella sticks. Whalebore has risea beyond the reach of manufacturers, the women havng more polized the products of the fisheries in their suple hoops. Even ratan has largely advanced in price since the China war set in, with the prospect of a still greater rise in consequence of the rebellion in Incia The English have introduced steel into this department, and out of this material produce sticks which are extremely light and elastic, but their superier cost confines them to umbrellas of the best kind. American ir genuity, thus for the first time publicly directed to this branch of the arts, ought to develop means of supplying two pressing wants, for which the demand is comparatively without limit.

THE NEW MOLASSES .- So far es the season has progressed, the Chinese sugar cane promises to fulfi'l all the expectations which the public had formed of its ties. Sees making may not be immediately en'ered on, but the manufacturing of sirup has been everywhere successful, and is destined to extend through the Middle and Western States, until both are found able to dispense with slave grown molasses. Numerous cheaply-made mills for erushing the cane have been exhibited at the agricultural fairs the present season; and the public have been so familiarized with all the processes, from expressing the juice to converting it into sirup, that the manufacture of sugar mills has already grown into a busicess. Some in prevement, however, is yet needed in their construcion. The present mills do not extract all the juice No effort should be left untried to render these ma chines chesp and perfect. A great revolution is the market for molasses is evidently impeading. The in Louisiana to the City of New York is at least \$2, and from New-York to the interior of the country where it is to be consumed, is \$1-more. This total of \$3 will be saved on every hogshead of home-grown molasses produced in the Middle and Western states, and this saving, aside from our preference for articles which are the product of Free Labor, will give it a preponderating advantage in the eyes of consumers. The slave-grown article will thus lose its quality of salableness, and to maintain its position must diminish in price. But the producer cannot afford to sell for less than he does at present, and will be compelled to abardon the business. It is thus that the mechanic arts, coming to the aid of agriculture, will stimulate the march of Freedow, just as they unfortunate'y impeded it by producing the cotton-gin. CHAIN PUMPS .- This form of pumps is made b

rasting zine buttons or discs on an iron chain at inte vals of nineteen inches between the discs. These pass up a wooden tube, and raise the water mechanically, by the rapid metion of the crark which turns the ree ever which the chain is passed. Everybody under stands the chain pump. It is one of the earliest adopted methods among the primitive nations for elevating wa'er, and being invented by the Chinese, has been in use among them from time immemorial. It is the simplest, cheapest, and most popular description of pump in use in this country. The number annually old is very great, as they are kept for sale at all the hardware stores, and indeed at most country stores throughout the Union. Some forty tune of iron are every week consumed is manufacturing the chain, and a maker of tubing, who resides at Elm'ra, last year sold 25 miles of that article. All the chair is made in Connecticut and Massachuretts, and is thence distribu ted over the Western States, where, there being but few pump makers, the chain pump is universally used. But netwithstanding its great popularity, this pump has always peeressed one grand defect—it will not hold its wa'er, nor can water be raised in it except by the expenditure of a good deal of labor, and the instant the quick motion of the crank is slackened, the water has all gone to the bottom of the well. The longer s pump is in use the more serious does this defect be come, as the chasing of the buttons against the sides of the wooden tube continually enlarges the bore, causing the water to run back more rapidly still, so that it will require very quick, and at the same time, very hard work indeed, to raise the water from a well of cally 30 feet in depth. Many attempts have

been made to comedy this grand defect in an ether-wise admirable machine. But these attempts have been attended with so much additional cost as to Issued the popularity of the chain pump. In February last, however, a patest was sened to Mr. Edmund Merris of Builington, New Jerry, for an improvement which s claimed as effectually causing the pump to hold its water for any length of time, so that the instant the crark is turned the water flows in a full stream. This is accomplished by placing a tube of india rabber two feet lorg at the bottom of the log. The tube is inclesed in a chesp wooden chamber, and there held taut by fastenings at the upper and lower ends. The chain of backets passes up through this tube, and as each bucket enters, it is so closely bugged by the flexible gum as to create a perfect vace um, and the water follows the bucket, as in witadraw ing the piston of a well-packed syrings. As one bucket escapes from the top of the tabe another enters at the lower end, so that the whole friction is confined to that occasioned by two buckets, and is so elight se to be of no account. Then the workst of the column of water in the log acting against the outside of the gum tube, causes it to hug the buck ets with a uniform pressure, and converte the water itself into a packing, a purpose to which this element has never before been applied in the mechanism of a pamp. The whole addifferal cost consists in the gum tube.

ARITHMETICAL SLATE .- It has been considered until very lately that the wooden frame of a commen slate coud be made to serve no other purpose than that of keeping the slate itself from being be it accomplished even this while the owner was expering out an education, it was considered as having done the State some service But modern ingeauity has imposed an additional duty on the frame. An inventer has copyrighted what he calls the "arithmetical slate." His invention consists in increasing the width of the fame to an inch and a half, and pasting thereon a reatly printed slip, which extends all round and on both sides of the frame, of which appear in tolerably large type all the principal tables of the arithmetic. The quantity of information which the frame is thus made to bring directly and constantly under the eye of the learner is surprisingly great. There is, first and most important, the multiplication table, table of frac-English morey, interest, compound interest, per cent, discount, par value, and various other leading lessons in knowledge which every pupil should have indelible impressed upon his memory. All these leasons, from their position on the frame, are constantly before the learner. He cannot escape from them. Turn to which direction he may, his eye inevitably comes back to them a hundred times a day. It is impossible that a boy should not thoroughly learn a series of lessons thus pertinaciously set before him. The whole is very effectually protected from wear and tear by a transparent varnish of great hardness and durability.

Five Necross to be Hung at Natchez - Two interesting and long-centioned trials of negroes for the murder of their everseers, were terminated at Natchez, Miss., on the 22d ult., by the conviction and sentence of the prisoners. The first murder was that of Duncan R Skinner everseer on Mrs. Clarisas Sharpe's plantation. Three negroes Renben Henderson and Anderson, some time in May last, entered the room where the everseer was sleeping, and beat him to death. They then carried the body to the woods, and placed it at the root of a beech tree, throwing on the ground rear the spot the dead man's gun and slate psuch. They also sadded his horse, led nim to the spot, rode him over the corpse several times and then turned him leave, to create the impression that the murdered man while hunting had been thrown and killed by the horse. To render this view of the case the more plausible. FIVE NEGROES TO BE HUNG AT NATCHEZ - Two inlove, to create the impression that the murdered man while hunting had been thrown and killed by the home. To render the view of the case the more plausible, they wrung the dead man a reck till it was dislocated. The secret was kept for several works, until the perpetrators of the deed, no longer able to keep silent, let it out. Week before last they were tried, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 11th of December.

The other murder was that of T. W. McBinde, overser on the plantation of Mr. W. A. Foules. He was waylaid on the 7th of Jane last a few weeks after the murder mentioned above, by three negroes, Reuben, Tem and John, while returning home from a visit on a neighboring plantation. The nurderers pulled him from his horse, beat his brains out with a club, and such the corpse, weighted with a plowshare and the pea of a pair of scales, in a pond. Here it was discovered, and clues obtained to the murderers, who have just been settenced to be hung, with the exception of Reuber, who, on account of some informality, was allowed a new trial.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—A sad accident occurred at Westen Mo., on the 20th uit. About 9 o'clock a.m., he boilers in one of Mr. Erasmus Perry's saw units exploded, causing a shock which was sensibly felt all ever the city. When the crowd reached the scene the bory of Mr. Perry was found horribly mangled lying under part of an ergine; his negro boy was discovered with a part of the boiler fity yares distant from the will, with his heart lying on the ground; the engineer, as German, was badly realed, and died in a tew heurs; and one to Mr. Woods of Chy County, were badly scalded. "It appears that the pipes which conducted the water into the boiler were frozen up, the fities were kindled as usual, and Mr. P. had been as esting in person to thaw the pipes. When the water TERRIBLE EXPLOSION .- A sad accident occurred at esting in person to thaw the pipes. W connerced running into the boiler the explosion teck place, liferally teaming the boiler and engine tock place, literally tearing the boiler and engine into fregments, scattering them in every direction. Mr. Perry had just left Mr. Simmons loading his wegen, and waked into the mill, and thus with his faithful servant was, without a memi's warning, swept from the busy seems of this world—from the devolors of an amiable and loving wife—dear children, brothers and sisters, and friends, to try the realities of the unseen world." We derive these particulars from The Weston Forest Rose.

was allowed a new trial.

A DESTIST COWNIDED ON WASHINGTON STREET.—Soon after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon quite an exciting seere occurred to the immediate vicinity of the corter of Washington street and Norfolk place, the particulars of which, as we learn them, are as follows: It seems, according to the statement of parties concerted, that on Thursday morning last the wife of Mr. Semuel S. Jefferds visited the office of a dentist named E. Osgood, recently from Bargor, but whose present location is at No. 12 La Grange place, for the purpose of obtaining a new tooth. The dentist not being provided with the necessary materials, excused himself, and promised to wait upon Mrs. J. at her residence, and he accordingly did so yesterday forenoon, and white there he put his arm about her waist and attempted to kiss her. She promptly resented this conduct, and obliged Orgood to leave the house forthwith. Upon Mr. J. coming home at 100m, some conversation was had about having her teeth attended to at once, and Mrs. J. declared she would not go to Orgood's without her husband accompanied her, and at the same time she informed him of the occurrence of the forenoon. Mr. J. at once wrote a note to Orgood, requesting his professional attendance at a given house in Norfolk place at a specified hour yesterday afternoon. The request was complied with by Orgood, and he was met by Mr. Jefferds, who gave him a severe cowhiding, laying on the biows hard and rapidly, and leaving several distinct marks on his head and face. The affair took place in front of the store of Mesers. Kimball, Felt & Wentworth, and an officer took Orgood to the Fourth Police Station, where he stouty denied the charge made against him by Mrs. J. Mr Jefferds sherily afterwards gave himself up and expressed his willingness to meet any complaint, but none being made against him, both parties were discharged.

[Boston Journal of Statulay.] A DESTIST COWHIDED ON WASHINGTON STREET .-

A POSTMASTER IN TRUBLE - The editor (Gray) of The Clareland Plaindealer is also one of Mr. Buchan an's Pestmasters. Like Mayor Word's "Brothe with dealing in letters." The Circuland Plainticaler is also one of art. Bulmana's Postmarters. Like Mayor Wood's "Brothe Bet," he has been indicted for that offense by the Grand Jury of Caysbega County. It is said that rich developments will be made in reference to the number of begus lottery con panies who have made their head-quarters in rooms in Gray's Buildings. Some secreta of the Cleveland Post-Office will be brought to light—ruch, for instance, as leading the Post-Office stamps to crable lettery men to stamp the post-mark on their circulars, and also the word "paid." It is contended by some that leading the stamps is clearly in violation of the Post-Office laws. If it is so it remains then to be seen whether the Postmarter-General will permit so fisgrant a case to go unnoticed. This Gray is the same who has been engaged in a concerned attempt to emberress the circulation of Republican papers in the Western States by the aid of the Postmarters, who have been durected by Gray to disconfinue the practice of delivering The Tribune to club subscribers, unless each name was written on the paper.

[Albany Journal.]

A Man IMPRISONED FOR ASDUCTING HIS WIFE-A Man loversoned wan arrested in Baltimore on charge of being a fugitive from justice, has been taken back and committed to jail. It is stated by The Baltimore San that he escaped seven or eight years ago from that "institution," where he was confined for abouting his wife, the slave of James B. Lake, eq., of Cambridge, Maryland.